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NEW YEAR ADDRESS
Of President KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG, Jan. 1 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a New Year address on January 1, seeing in the New Year 1976.

Follows the full text of the New Year address:

Comrades,

We are greeting the New Year 1976 with the great pride and delight with which we celebrated the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea as a grand festival of victors.

Ushering in the New Year that will be adorned with fresh victories and glories, I offer my warm congratulations and greetings to our workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people, who are dedicating their all to the Party and the revolution.

Seeing this hope-filled New Year in, I extend my greetings to the revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth, students, and all other sections of the people in south Korea who are fighting unyieldingly to democratize south Korean society and reunify the country.

My New Year greetings and wishes go also to 600,000 Koreans in Japan and all other overseas Koreans who are struggling bravely for their democratic, national rights and their socialist homeland.

The year 1975 was a very significant year when we commemorated the 30th anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

On the occasion of the 30th birthday of the Party last year, the whole Party and the entire country boiled with elated political zeal and there was a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

In the heightened political atmosphere last year our Party's unity and cohesion strengthened further and the popular masses' trust in the Party increased as never before. As a result, our revolutionary ranks became more serried and the political forces of our revolution were consolidated as firmly as a rock.

The entire people struggled energetically with unbounded loyalty to the Party and won tremendous victories in the grand socialist construction.

On the industrial front we succeeded in attaining the major goals of the Six-Year Plan and worked a miracle of fulfilling this plan 16 months ahead of schedule in terms of total industrial output value.

On the agricultural front, in spite of extremely unfavourable climatic conditions, we brought in a record crop, thus achieving a proud success—producing over 700,000 tons more of grain than in 1974.

On the transport front, too, we did a lot of work. We increased the transport capacity of the railways and completed a huge pipeline between Musan and Chongjin to transport headings and a large, long-distance belt conveyer at the Unryul Mine. This was a giant stride in the transport revolution.

There were leaps forward and innovations on other fronts of socialist economic construction last year, and a high rate of growth was ensured in the national economy as a whole. At present when the world is being swept by grave economic upheavals and production is at a standstill in many countries, our socialist construction is developing by leaps and bounds and our economy is growing constantly at a high speed. This clearly shows the correctness of our Party's Juche line of economic construction and the indestructible vitality of our country's independent national economy.

Last year we carried out the cultural revolution vigorously; thus we fully introduced the universal 11-year compulsory education and successfully implemented the decision of the Fifth Party Congress on training a one-million strong army of intellectuals.

I extend warm thanks to all our people, including our heroic workers, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals, who performed signal labour feats on all fronts of socialist construction last year.

Last year witnessed great victories on our diplomatic front, too. Thanks to our Party's independent foreign policy and energetic external activities, the international relations of our Republic expanded markedly and the international solidarity of our revolution became firmer still.

In spite of the malignant obstructions of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, we achieved a brilliant success at the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Nations, and triumphantly joined the non-aligned movement with the unanimous support of those nations. At the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly the resolution of our side on the Korean question reflecting our Party's policy of independent national reunification was adopted with the approval of an overwhelming majority. This was an epoch-making event unprecedented in the history of the United Nations. We now have a larger number of friends and sympathizers throughout the world, and have created a more favourable international atmosphere for our cause of national reunification.

On the New Year occasion, I extend warm gratitude and offer New Year greetings to the leaders and peoples of all the friendly nations of the world who give active support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause.

Last year was indeed a year of historic importance when great changes took place in our people's political life and our country's revolutionary development. The year 1975 will be recorded brilliantly on the history of our people's revolutionary struggle as a year of victory when the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, was fulfilled ahead of time, as a year of glory when Korea, a country of Juche, gained a wide reputation in the whole world.

Comrades,

This year we have before us the important task of further accelerating the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, giving energetic support to the democratic movement of the south Korean people, and strengthening solidarity with the world revolutionary forces in order to move up the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. We should never rest content with the successes already achieved but brace ourselves up for a vigorous struggle to implement our Party's three-point line of national reunification.

First of all, we must greatly accelerate the grand socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

The central task for socialist economic construction this year is to attain the goals of reinforcement under the Six-Year Plan and make full preparations for the undertaking of a new long-term plan.

We must exert our efforts for the ferrous metallurgical and cement industries; we must make the maximum use of their existing production capacities and complete the construction projects now under way at the earliest possible date and thus victoriously attain the goals of steel and cement production under the Six-Year Plan.

Giving definite priority to the extractive industries is a pressing task in giving full scope to the processing industries, whose productive potentialities have increased radically in recent years and in continuously advancing the nation's economy at a fast rate. In the extractive industries it is imperative to bring about a big upswing in the production of coals and ores; this will be effected through stepping up geological prospecting, giving precedence to tunnelling and earth scraping and quickly completing the comprehensive mechanization of pit work. This year especially great efforts should be directed to the development of the Komdok Mine to increase the output of nonferrous ores markedly.

In the engineering industry we must make strenuous efforts to increase the capacity to produce heavy machines and ordered equipment, and speed up the construction of a new heavy machine plant, thereby finishing at least its first section this year.

The agricultural front still remains one of our major fronts. Since unfavourable natural and climatic conditions continue and the world's food situation is becoming more and more acute, we must keep devoting great efforts to the development of agriculture. In agriculture we must take thoroughgoing measures for overcoming the influence of the cold front this year, raise the level of farm mechanization by making effective use of all farm machines and technical means and wage a widespread campaign to terrace sloping fields, thereby boosting agricultural production.

This year, too, we must energetically push ahead with the transport revolution. The strain on transport is not yet fully eased and transport still fails to meet the demands of the rapidly developing national economy. In the field of transport, an active struggle should be waged to increase the transport capacity of the railways, expand water transport and develop pipeline, cableway and belt-conveyer transport, so that the demands of the grand socialist construction for transport will be fully met.

An important task confronting economic affairs now is to normalize production, improve the quality of goods and run the country's economy assiduously in all spheres of the national economy. In all units and all branches, we must improve economic management and normalize production, make any product useful and handy so as to better serve the country's economic development and people's life, do away with all practices of wastage and manufacture more goods with existing materials, equipment and manpower.

We are building socialism under the circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are ceaselessly manoeuvring to provoke a new war. We must sharpen our revolutionary vigilance against the enemy's aggressive and provocative activities, and be fully prepared to firmly defend the country's security and our revolutionary gains against any enemy invasion.

The officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces should never relax and slacken, but always keep themselves alert and ready and strengthen in every way the combat readiness and fighting capacity of their units.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are major revolutionary tasks confronting our Party and people at the present time; and the successful carrying out of the three revolutions is precisely the decisive guarantee for victory in all work. We should energetically carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—through a mass movement, and thereby further accelerate socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and strengthen our revolutionary forces politically, economically and militarily.

Last year the south Korean people launched a vigorous and unyielding struggle against fascism and for democratization, in a difficult situation where the U.S. imperialists and their stooges resorted to such a harsh fascist repression. This year, too, the south Korean people should fight dauntlessly for the right to live and democratic freedom, for the country's reunification and the victory of the revolution. The people in the northern half of the Republic should not forget even for a moment their compatriots in the south who are groaning under the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and should do everything in their power to support and encourage the south Korean people in their just patriotic struggle.

This year the Chongryun organizations and Koreans in Japan should launch a vigorous struggle to firmly defend their democratic, national rights and bring about national reunification and the prosperity and progress of their socialist homeland. They should strive to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and other progressive peoples of the world.

Today the general international situation is turning in favour of our revolution and world revolution. The world revolutionary forces are growing in number and strength as the days go by, and the general situation is changing in favour of the progressive people. This year, too, our Party and the Government of the Republic will, under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, resolutely oppose the imperialists' aggression and war machinations, and fight to frustrate the imperialist and neo-colonialist plots to attain their political and economic ends by splitting and pitting the third world peoples against each other and make strenuous efforts to cement solidarity with the world's progressive people and promote friendly and cooperative relations with them. Thus, they will turn the international situation more favourable for our revolution and contribute actively to expediting the triumph of world revolution.

Our revolutionary cause is just and our people have bright prospects. Victory and glory are always in store for our people who fight on for the just revolutionary cause.

Let all of us fight vigorously for greater victory in socialist construction, for the acceleration of the country's independent, peaceful reunification, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

President KIM IL SUNG Sends New Year Message
To Chairman Han Duk Su of CSC of Chongryun

PYONGYANG, Jan. 2 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), greeting the New Year 1976. The message reads:

To Comrade Han Duk Su
Chairman of Central Standing Committee of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

Seeing in the New Year 1976, I extend warm felicitations and ardent compatriotic greetings to the functionaries of Chongryun and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

Nineteen seventy-five was a significant year which was recorded with new victory and glory in the history of struggle of our people for revolution and construction.

Last year our people commemorated with splendor the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, their tested guide and inspirer, as a grand festival of victors.

On the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the whole Party and the whole country seethed with loyal enthusiasm and a great change took place in all fields of revolution and construction.

Our heroic working class and working people who are always faithful to the call of the Party fulfilled the 6-Year Plan more than one year ahead of schedule by waging a vigorous struggle for grand socialist construction under the uplifted red banner of the three revolutions, thereby further increasing the great potential of the independent national economy of our country and laying a solid foundation for bringing earlier the complete victory of socialism.

Last year the south Korean revolutionaries and people of all strata have persistently waged the struggle for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, defying the enemy's fascist acts of suppression.

The independent foreign policy of our Party and its brisk external activities heightened the international position of our country as never before and further strengthened the international solidarity for our revolution.

Nineteen seventy-five was a significant year in which a proud victory was won in the overseas compatriots movement of our country, too.

Last year the compatriots in Japan significantly celebrated the 20th anniversary of the formation of Chongryun amid high patriotic enthusiasm with great pride and self-confidence as the citizens of the Republic.

Chongryun has energetically conducted the work of dyeing its organization with the Juche idea of our Party under the difficult conditions in which the subversive intrigues of the enemy became more wanton, with the result that it has been solidly built up as a reliable overseas compatriots organization of the Republic, not wavering in any wind.

Last year Chongryun did well the patriotic work for ardently defending the homeland, firmly safeguarding the democratic, national rights and actively supporting and encouraging the righteous patriotic struggle of the south Korean people and strengthening international solidarity with the Japanese people and other progressive peoples of the world to make a great contribution to the triumphant advance of our revolution.

I am very pleased with all these proud successes registered by Chongryun and highly appreciate them as an expression of fidelity to their homeland and people.

Today the people in the homeland are ushering in the hopeful New Year 1976 under pulsating circumstances in which they are dynamically carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the revolution and for accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism.

The Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan should direct all efforts to the patriotic work for achieving the country's reunification in step with the grand revolutionary onward movement of the people in the homeland.

Chongryun should rally the compatriots of all strata closer around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, while continuing to vigorously push ahead with the work of dyeing its organization with the monolithic ideology of our Party, the Juche idea, and energetically wage the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification by mobilizing all the strength and wisdom.

Chongryun should also further cement the solidarity with the Japanese people and other progressive peoples of the world to actively contribute to arousing the international support and sympathy for our people's cause of reunification.

Believing that in the New Year Chongryun will successfully fulfil its sacred patriotic tasks, holding higher the revolutionary banner of Juche, I wish Comrade Chairman good health and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan happiness.

KIM IL SUNG
President of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, January 1, 1976.

President of Democratic Republic of Sao Tome And Principe Visits DPRK

President Kim Il Sung cordially met His Excellency Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and firmly shook hands with him. (KCNA Radiophoto)

According to the Korean Central News Agency, His Excellency Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, together with his wife, made an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Dec. 25 to 29 last year upon the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

During their stay in the DPRK they visited various places including Mangyongdae, birthplace of President Kim Il Sung.

Meanwhile an agreement on economic and technical aid and a joint communique were signed between the two Governments.

Following is a gist of the KCNA reports on their five-day visit:

His Excellency Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, together with his wife, arrived in Pyongyang on the afternoon of December 25 by special plane.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife cordially met President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and his wife at the airport.

The main streets of the capital were beautifully decorated in festive attire.

Thousands of people turned out at the airport with flags of the two countries, flowers and multi-color balloons in their hands to welcome the guests.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk; Comrade So Chol; Comrade Ho Dam and his wife; Comrade Chong Jun Gi; Comrade Kong Jin Tae; Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries of working people's organisations; responsible functionaries of government organs in Pyongyang; generals of the Korean People's Army; responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press were present at the airport.

Also present there were foreign diplomatic envoys in our country.

Arriving with President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and his wife were Leonel Mario D'Alva, Deputy General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Carlos Dias Da Graca, Member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and Minister of Health and Social Affairs, and his wife; Manuel Quaresma Dos Santos Costa, Minister of Labour and Justice, and his wife; and other members.

His Excellency Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and his wife paid a courtesy call on the afternoon of the same day on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening that day in honour of His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, on a state visit to our country and his wife.

Attending the banquet together with President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and his wife on invitation were those accompanying them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet. (See below)

Then President Manuel Pinto Da Costa made a speech. (See below)

His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, his wife and their party visited on December 26 the Exhibition Celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Then they visited the Pyongyang Metro on the same day.

The revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-San Mountain" was performed on the same day at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in welcome of them.

The wife of His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and their party visited on the same day the Pyongyang September 15 Weekly Nursery.

They were cordially greeted at the entrance of the weekly nursery by Comrade Kim Song Ae, functionaries concerned and workers of the weekly nursery.

The guests also inspected the Korean Folklore Museum.

His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, his wife and their entourage visited on December 27 Mangyongdae, the historic land where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood.

They inspected on the same day the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

A Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, was held on December 28 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Kang Hyon Su, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a welcome speech at the mass meeting.

His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, and his wife arranged a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of the day in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and his wife.

Comrade Kim Song Ae attended the banquet.

President Manuel Pinto Da Costa spoke at the banquet.

Then vice-President Kang Ryang Uk spoke.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, saw to it that Orders of the DPRK were awarded to His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, a resolute fighter, the outstanding leader of the Sao Tome and Principe people and a close friend of the Korean people, who has made a contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause, and his Party.

An awarding ceremony was held in Pyongyang on December 28, at which vice-President Kang Ryang Uk conveyed Orders of the DPRK to them.

The Order of National Flag First Class was awarded to President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, Order of Labour to Maria Amelia Pinto Da Costa, wife of the President, Orders of the National Flag Second Class and Third Class to other members.

An agreement between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe on economic and technical aid on the part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was signed in Pyongyang on December 29.

A joint communique was also delivered on the same day by the two Governments.

His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, together with his wife, left Pyongyang that day by special plane.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and Madame,

Esteemed guests from Sao Tome and Principe,

Dear comrades and friends,

Your Excellency Mr. Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has come to our country today, carrying the warm friendly feelings of the Sao Tome and Principe people towards the Korean people.

I am deeply pleased to meet you for the first time in our capital of Pyongyang. In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I warmly welcome Your Excellency Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, Madame and other guests from Sao Tome and Principe.

Your Excellency Mr. President is so kind enough as to visit our country from far-off Africa this time; this is an expression of your deep trust in us and a demonstration of the firm friendship and unity formed between our two peoples.

Your Excellency Mr. President's visit to our country reflects friendship and solidarity among the countries of new-emerging forces which are taking the road to independence.

The present era is an era of independence, a new historical era in which the formerly oppressed and maltreated people have appeared as masters of the world.

In this turbulent torrent of history Africa is now on the eve of complete liberation.

The Sao Tome and Principe people achieved the independence of their country last July after a protracted, arduous struggle against colonial rule.

The independence of Sao Tome and Principe and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe are a great victory won by the Sao Tome and Principe people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national sovereignty and liberation; this is a common victory for the peoples of Africa and the third world.

Following their independence the Sao Tome and Principe people, under the correct leadership of Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, are waging a vigorous struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new society, bravely overcoming all sorts of difficulties lying in the way of their advance.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Sao Tome and Principe people on the victory they achieved in their cause of national liberation and express firm solidarity with their just struggle for the independent development of their country.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is holding fast to the principle of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle and pursuing the foreign policy of non-alignment, in conformity with the long-standing fighting traditions of the Sao Tome and Principe people.

During the recent debate on the Korean question at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly the delegate of Sao Tome and Principe worked hard in support of our just policy of national reunification.

This clearly showed that the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has audacity, decision and principle, never vacillating under any threat or blackmail and pressure from the imperialists.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend my warm thanks to Your Excellency Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and the Government and people of Sao Tome and Principe for your active support to our people's cause of national reunification at the UN and in the international arena.

It is of great significance that the 43-nation resolution supporting our policy of national reunification was passed through the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The adoption of this resolution proves that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is enjoying an ever-increasing support of the world's peace-loving people, and it also shows an ever-growing isolation of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen.

The U.S. can neither act arbitrarily in the international arena nor rule the roast even at the United Nations.

In accordance with the U.N. resolution the U.S. must dissolve the "United Nations Command," withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea at the earliest possible date and desist from its machinations to divide our country into "two Koreas" forever.

Esteemed guests,

Through your current visit to our country you will see with your own eyes the achievements scored by our people in the revolution and construction by embodying the Juche idea under our Party's leadership, and their grandiose struggle to step up the grand socialist construction and accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

We are convinced that the present visit which Your Excellency Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa is paying to our country amid the warm welcome and hospitality of our people will mark an epochal momentum in deepening the intimacy between us and strengthening and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and co-operation between the Korean people and the Sao Tome and Principe people onto new heights.

As in the past, so in the future, the Korean people will continue to fight energetically for the victory of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with the world's people who advocate independence, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

I hope Your Excellency Mr. President, our intimate friend, and your party will achieve outstanding successes in your visit to our country; and now I would like to propose a toast:

To the everlasting friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Sao Tome and Principe people,

To the prosperity and progress of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe,

To the unity of the peoples of the third world and the world's people,

To the good health of Your Excellency Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, the outstanding leader of the Sao Tome and Principe people, and Madame,

To the good health of the guests from Sao Tome and Principe,

To the good health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries and madames and

To the good health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of President MANUEL PINTO DA COSTA

At Banquet

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am happy to speak, expressing, in the name of our delegation accompanying me and in my own name, our deepest thanks to the President for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded us today.

Today is undoubtedly a historic day for the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the people of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

In the history of the peoples of our two countries oppressed and maltreated under the imperialist colonial system in the past it is the first time for the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to pay an official visit to your country.

Hundreds of years of arduous struggle for regaining dignity and freedom which had been trampled down in the past has finally enabled us to have a great meeting with the people of your country.

Before this meeting the peoples of our two countries had maintained close relations of friendship, always supporting each other politically and morally in every opportunity.

The purpose of our current visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to further strengthen the traditional friendship existing between our two peoples, make the relations between our two countries those of permanent character and lay a solid groundwork for concrete cooperation in all fields between your country and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

I assure you that we will strive in the future to strengthen the relations between our two countries and increase the anti-imperialist forces.

Ever since the imperialist aggression against Korea started our people have followed with keen interest the heroic struggle of the Korean people.

The Korean people have achieved great successes under the leadership and political and ideological policies of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Korean people who had been oppressed politically and exploited economically in the past have today radically converted their country into a country which holds an important place among the industrialised countries by taking the Juche idea as the revolutionary strategy and tactics.

As it takes the Juche idea as the guiding compass, the Workers' Party of Korea could mobilise the popular masses and put forward the correct goals for the economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We support the efforts of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people are a politically awakened people.

The Korean people are a people who are able to choose the most correct way to reunify their country peacefully without outside interference.

The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe founded on July 12 is today in an important period in its history thanks to the struggle of our people.

We won the great victory of laying a basis for the independent development of our country by achieving political independence.

We are confronted with many difficulties in the present stage of national reconstruction.

But this will not block the road ahead of us who are determined, full of optimism, to carve out the future.

Our Party defined basic lines determining our action.

We are convinced that we can break through all the difficulties that crop up in the course of our struggle for social and economic changes in Sao Tome and Principe by relying entirely upon the creative strength and ability of our people.

We, of course, believe in our own strength. But we are ready to receive aid from all the friendly countries which want to voluntarily contribute to the advance of our struggle. The struggle we had waged in the past to win freedom and the struggle we have started today to liquidate backwardness cannot be considered to be limited to the narrow framework of Sao Tome and Principe alone.

Not only yesterday but today our people are contributing through their struggle to their liberation and at the same time, to the struggle of the oppressed peoples against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

In this sense, we consider that though our struggle in the past could not draw due attention from the progressive forces, it should today enjoy necessary support from these forces.

This is because the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying their country and the struggle of the people of Sao Tome and Principe for consolidating the national independence are part of the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the peoples.

We are convinced that our official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will usher in the era of effective cooperation for both sides and, at the same time, contribute to removing the gap between our two peoples by strengthening the bonds of solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The feelings of sympathy and friendship expressed to our delegation on the first day of its sojourn in Pyongyang today are a genuine expression of the concern of the Korean people for the liberation struggle of the African peoples.

In conclusion allow me to invite you to raise glasses to the friendship between the peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

To the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, and

To the good health of comrades and friends present here.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Between DPRK and Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

PYONGYANG, Dec. 30 (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was issued on December 29 in Pyongyang.

The joint communique says:

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between December 25 and 29, 1975.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and his party visited Mangyongdae, the cradleland of the Korean revolution, and inspected economic and cultural institutions in Pyongyang.

In all places they visited the guests were warmly welcomed by the Korean people.

This is an expression of the Korean people's high respect and deep friendly sentiments for His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and the Sao Tome and Principe people.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries, exchanged views on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Sao Tome and Principe and on international problems of common concern and reached a unanimity of views on the problems discussed.

The two sides analyzed the present international situation and unanimously stressed that ours is a new era of history, an era of independence when imperialism is going to decay and ruin and the peoples oppressed and maltreated in the past have emerged in the world political arena and are advancing along the road of independence.

In the raging flames of the national-liberation struggle the third world, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era, has made its appearance on the theatre of history.

Today the anti-imperialist struggle of the third world countries is dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists and colonialists. The imperialists are machinating in every way to split and disintegrate the third world peoples from within. Under such situation the third world peoples should further strengthen unity and cooperation under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The unity of the third world peoples is the source of their invincible might and an important guarantee for the victory of their common cause.

The two sides expressed the determination to fight, firmly joining their hands, against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the realization of the common goal of building a new society and achieving the country's independent development.

The Korean side warmly congratulated the Sao Tome and Principe people upon the national independence they have won after a protracted struggle against the colonial rule under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, their outstanding leader. The independence of Sao Tome and Principe and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe are a great victory won by the Sao Tome and Principe people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation and a common victory of the third world peoples and all the progressive people of the world.

The Korean side expressed firm solidarity with the gallant struggle the Sao Tome and Principe people are waging to attain the goal of the liberation movement of Sao Tome and Principe for consolidating the national independence, achieving economic, political and cultural liberation and building a just and progressive society, overcoming all the difficulties lying on the road ahead of them following the independence of the country, and sincerely wished them still greater success in their just cause.

The Korean side highly appraised the struggle the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is waging for the complete liberation of Africa and for the common cuase of the third world, pursuing the policy of non-alignment.

The Sao Tome and Principe side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for rendering active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Sao Tome and Principe people both in the period of their struggle for national liberation and in the period following the independence of their country.

The Sao Tome and Principe side highly appraised the fact that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung have converted their once backward country into a developed socialist country with the firm foundation

(Continued on page 3)

"U.S. Imperialists Must Withdraw from S. Korea at Once, Korea Will Certainly Be Reunified"

PYONGYANG, Jan. 5 (KCNA)—Our people's struggle for reunifying the divided country, an important part of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the world people, is enjoying the unanimous support of the progressive people the world over.

Ringing out ever louder are the voices of the world progressive people and broad public circles supporting the just cause of our people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and accomplishing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the fair policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The President of Sao Tome and Principe said:

"The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe unconditionally supports the just struggle of the people of your country for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

All the foreign troops must immediately withdraw from south Korea so that the question of national reunification may be solved by the efforts of the Korean people themselves on the basis of the three principles and five-point programme of national reunification set forth by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The delegate of South Vietnam pointed out in his speech at the meeting of international solidarity with the Korean people which was held in Iraq last year:

"The South Vietnamese people fully support the Korean people's just struggle for national reunification and actively support their just stand.

The revolutionary struggle of the Korean people will certainly emerge victorious. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from south Korea at once. Korea will certainly be reunified."

The editor-in-chief of the Colombian paper "El Sol" said:

"The Colombian people, the Latin American people, the third world people and all other people of the world are now extending full support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the country's reunification by the united efforts of the nation under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

As the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has taught, Korea is one and must never be divided into two.

Korea must be reunified independently on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way, without outside interference, in accordance with the policy put forward by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along their weapons of aggression and let the Korean people in the north and the south settle the question of Korea's reunification by themselves."

Alexander Grey Zulu, General Secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, said:

"Zambia always opposes the existence of 'two Koreas' and the assertion calling for it.

We have always supported and will support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I affirm that Zambia will support and cooperate with might and main with the Korean brothers and sisters in their efforts to peacefully reunify the country without any outside interference."

The Secretary General of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture noted:

"The Korean people under the leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung will undoubtedly drive out the enemy who crept into the sacred territory of their country and reunify the country by their own efforts.

The question of national reunification is, on all accounts, an internal affair of a country and a nation. For the Korean people to solve this question independently is a sacred, inviolable right of the nation to self-determination.

Therefore, we entire Panamanian people express unstinted support and solidarity for the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

The vice-Chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers said:

"The struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for reunifying the country and defending it is a legitimate one which is supported by everyone.

We fully support the three principles and five-point programme of national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Indeed, the three principles and five-point programme are the only programme which makes it possible to tide over the present grave situation."

A declaration adopted at the Latin American Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea which was held in Peru last year pointed out:

"The Korean revolution led by President Kim Il Sung is a shining example for the third world people heroically fighting for national liberation against imperialism.

We resolutely protest against and denounce the 'two Koreas' plot of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and their ceaseless new war provocation machinations which have become very grave after Indochina, and strongly demand, together with the world people, the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea under the U.N. signboard."

A Brazilian public figure said:

"From a historical point of view, to divide and rule is the habitual method of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism must stop its foolish manoeuvres to keep Korea divided and immediately withdraw from south Korea taking along all its armed forces of aggression.

Now that a resolution jointly sponsored by 43 U.N. member states reflecting the just policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification was passed by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the U.N. member states at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the United States must dissolve the 'U.N. Command' at once and immediately withdraw its troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the 'U.N. forces' in accordance with the demand of this resolution."

Must Carry Out 3-Point Line for Reunification: Rodong Sinmun

PYONGYANG, Jan. 3 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) January 2 carried an editorial headlined "Let Us Make an Allout Advance toward a New Victory of Revolution, Upholding the New Year Address of the Great Leader."

The editorial says:

The New Year address of the great leader is a proud record of the heroic struggle and brilliant victory of last year, a most significant year in the history of our Party and people, a blueprint which opened a bright prospect for a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and a militant banner for hastening the independent reunification of the country and strengthening the international solidarity for our revolution.

The editorial quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The year 1975 will be recorded brilliantly on the history of our people's revolutionary struggle as a year of victory when the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, was fulfilled ahead of time, as a year of glory when Korea, a country of Juche, gained a wide reputation in the whole world."

The most valuable successes made last year, the editorial says, were the remarkable enhancement of the political zeal of our people and the unprecedented growth of the political forces of our revolution through the struggle for brilliantly decorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

It points out with high pride that the unity and cohesion of the whole Party and people based on the Juche idea of the great leader has become stronger, our Party members and working people have been further tempered in a revolutionary way and our revolutionary ranks have become more invincible.

The editorial points in detail to the shining successes made in various branches of the national economy such as the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan more than one year ahead of schedule, a bumper harvest on the agricultural front last year, that is, an increase of over 700,000 tons of grain above 1974.

Noting that a great victory has been won on the diplomatic front, too, thanks to the external activities personally conducted by the great leader and the independent foreign policy of our Party, the editorial points out:

The foreign relations of our Republic have grown broader, our country has more friends and sympathizers all over the world and the international solidarity for our revolution has been further strengthened.

It emphasises that these great victories and successes in one year on all fronts of the revolution and construction are entirely a brilliant fruition of the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader who leads our Party and people to one new victory after another with his tireless, energetic activities.

The editorial dwells on the facts that last year the great leader called the Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and many other meetings and pointed to the concrete orientation and ways of struggle to be held fast to in all fields and took one epochal measure after another for further developing in depth the three-revolution team movement under the uplifted three red banners of ideology, technique and culture and effecting new innovations in all domains of the Party, state and economic activities and personally visited factories, rural villages and construction sites throughout the country and powerfully aroused the Party members and working people to an allout advance for carrying the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan to preschedule fulfilment.

Indeed, the historic victory of our people last year is a clear indication of the wise leadership of the great leader, the genius of revolution, and the invincible militant power of our Party and a demonstration of the inexhaustible might of the rock-firm unity and cohesion of our people who fight staunchly, holding the great leader in high esteem and following the glorious Party, it stresses.

The editorial quotes the great leader as teaching in the New Year address for this year:

"We should never rest content with the successes already achieved but brace ourselves up for a vigorous struggle to implement our Party's three-point line of national reunification."

It says:

The great leader once again clarified with emphasis the three-point line of our Party for national reunification—the three major tasks for expediting socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, powerfully supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthening the forces of the south Korean revolution and for strengthening the unity with the forces of the world revolution. This is a clear indication of the general fighting tasks of our people this year.

The three-point line of national reunification indicated by the great leader with his genius is, indeed, a most correct way for taking back the territory and people lost to the enemy, the U.S. imperialists, and establishing national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

To vigorously push ahead with the grand socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic is the task of primary importance for implementing the three-point line of national reunification, it points out.

The editorial quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The central task for socialist economic construction this year is to attain the goals of reinforcement under the Six-Year Plan and make full preparations for the undertaking of a new long-term plan."

It continues:

The central task in economic construction this year is to fly the flag of victory on the heights of steel and cement of the Six-Year Plan and, at the same time, to give definite priority to the extractive industries so as to give fuller scope to our processing industries, whose productive potentialities have grown immensely in the recent years, increase the capacity of the production of large machines and ordered equipment, build up a new heavy machine base, energetically push ahead with the transport revolution for satisfactorily meeting the fast-growing demands for transport and keep devoting great efforts to the development of agriculture. Thereby, we should make overall and thoroughgoing preparations for the undertaking of a new long-term plan.

The policy of economic construction in the New Year put forward by the great leader is the one which enables us to consolidate and develop the victory already won in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, the one which enables us to further enhance the speed of Chollima march by ensuring a new, more active equilibrium among the branches of the national economy and the one which enables us to beat in a shorter time the grand ten perspective targets of economic construction on our own efforts by further consolidating our economic foundation.

The editorial calls for carrying to thorough fulfilment the tasks in economic construction set forth by the great leader in his New Year address, especially, normalizing production, improving the quality of goods and managing the country's economy assiduously in all spheres of the national economy and energetically carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, through a mass movement.

The editorial points to the tasks facing the south Korean people, organizations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and compatriots in Japan this year.

The editorial says:

Our Party and people who are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence will this year continue to vigorously struggle to smash imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and their intrigues to split the third world peoples and sow discord among them and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the world progressive people.

The editorial declares in conclusion:

The great leader leads our revolution at its head and the whole Party and people, rallied rock firm around the great leader, are fighting vigorously for their just revolutionary cause. A greater victory and glory are in store for our Party and people.

DPRK Fetes East Timor Gov't Mission

The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet on Jan. 3 in honour of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of East Timor on a visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Rogerio Lobato, Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of East Timor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Timor National Liberation Armed Forces.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and personages concerned.

Speaking at the banquet, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chong Myong Su said that the people of East Timor are now fighting against outside aggression and intervention and for the establishment of national sovereignty.

Our people express firm solidarity for the struggle of the people of East Timor, he pointed out.

In his speech head of the delegation Rogerio Lobato extended to the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean friends the warmest greetings in the name of President Francisco Savier Do Amaral, the Government and entire people of East Timor.

He said that the current visit of the delegation to Korea will undoubtedly strengthen the ties of solidarity between the two peoples.

We, he noted, support the struggle for Korea's reunification, the important goal of the Korean people.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the East Timor people, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the good health and long life of respected His Excellency Francisco Savier Do Amaral, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor "Fretilin" and President of the Democratic Republic of East Timor.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

Press Comments

Angola

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in a commentary December 23 sternly denounced the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South African racists against Angola and strongly demanded they withdraw the crooked hands of interference from Angola at once.

The U.S. imperialists recently threw into Angola quantities of weapons including modern heavy weapons and military equipment to be used against the independence of the Angolan people and are viciously trying to drive a wedge into the revolutionary forces of Africa by taking advantage of the Angolan situation and the South African racists encouraged and instigated by the U.S. imperialists have driven their troops and mercenaries into the "operation" against the Angolan people.

Denouncing these moves, the commentary said:

This is a naked aggression and shameless act of interference of the U.S. imperialists and the South African racists against the newly independent Angola, a malicious attack against the liberation cause of Africa and a challenge to the world progressive people.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference against Angola clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the very one undermining the national liberation cause of the tri-continental peoples and obstructing their independent development, and the heinous aggressor and plunderer bent on becoming the neo-colonial "monarch" in Africa in place of the old colonialists, though they disguise themselves as a "friend" and "helper" of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples and pretend to respect their national independence and sovereign rights.

The South African racists' hostile acts of aggression against Angola once again show that they are a "detached force" and local mercenaries of imperialism and colonialism in African aggression and the dangerous aggressor acting against the African peoples in league with imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression against Angola is a shameless act going against the development of the era of independence and the course of liberation of the African Continent. This will only face the U.S. imperialists with fiercer hatred and rejection of the African people and the world progressive peoples.

The commentary stressed in conclusion:

Sure to end in victory is the struggle of the Angolan people for defending the already won national independence against colonialism.

West Sahara

Rodong Sinmun December 21 carried a commentary on the situation of West Sahara stressing that the aggression against the West Saharan people must not be allowed and their right to national self-determination must be respected.

Expressing firm support to the recent appeal of the National Liberation Front of Algeria on the situation of West Sahara and the just stand of Algeria for a fair solution of the West Saharan question, the commentary demanded that Morocco's aggression against West Sahara be stopped at once.

The commentary said:

The move to annex West Sahara tramples underfoot the desire and aspiration of the West Saharan people to free themselves from the colonial yoke of imperialism, win independence and advance along the road of independent development and constitutes a challenge to the U.N. resolution which recognized the right of the West Saharan people to self-determination. This also poses a threat to peace and security in this region.

Denouncing the crafty manoeuvres of the Spanish colonialists to maintain the neo-colonialist domination over West Sahara and the scheme of the U.S.-led Western imperialists to undermine the unity of the African countries, create dissension among them and set them against each other, the commentary said:

The aggression and interference in West Sahara will only help strengthen the position of the imperialist forces in this region and obstruct the cause of the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The interventionist and aggressive manoeuvres against West Sahara must be stopped forthwith.

The question of West Sahara must be settled in accordance with the will and interests of the West Saharan people on the principles of sovereignty, decolonization and national self-determination.

The future of West Sahara must be decided by the West Saharan people themselves, its master.

Nothing can hold in check the struggle of the West Saharan people against the foreign aggressors and for achieving independence and hewing out their destiny by themselves.

(KCNA)

Joint Communique between DPRK and DRSP

(Continued from page 2)

of an independent national economy by thoroughly embodying his Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction and highly estimated the precious experiences gained in this course, and wished them still greater success in their future struggle for the complete victory of socialism in their country.

The Sao Tome and Principe side expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for realising the reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

The Sao Tome and Principe side held that the "United Nations Command" should be disbanded, all the foreign troops present in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations withdrawn and the Korean Armistice Agreement replaced by a peace agreement in accordance with the 43 nation-sponsored resolution on the Korean question which was adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and stressed that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The Sao Tome and Principe side also expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and liberation and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and resolutely denounced all the machinations of the south Korean reactionary forces to obstruct the realisation of the lofty aim of the entire Korean people for national reunification.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe for their active support in the United Nations and other international bodies to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The two sides expressed their resolve to unite as ever with the world people who uphold independence and extend active support and encouragement to the struggle of the world people against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

The two sides warmly hailed the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, the People's Republic of Angola and the State of Comoros, expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of these countries for defending the country's sovereignty and building a new society and voiced active support to the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Arania for freedom and liberation.

The two sides warmly hailed the victory won by the Indochinese peoples in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors and their stooges, expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of all Asian countries for the country's independent development and manifested full support to the struggle of the Palestinian people and the entire Arab peoples against imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

Both sides voiced firm solidarity with the Latin American people in the struggle against imperialist aggression and intervention and for defending the country's sovereignty, territorial waters right and natural resources.

The two sides noted with great satisfaction that the visit of Comrade Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this time was an epochal event in developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the two countries onto a higher plane and greatly contributed to promoting the unity and common cause of the third world peoples.

Victory Awaits Tri-Continental Anti-Imperialist Struggle

PYONGYANG, Jan. 3 (KCNA)—Dailies here January 3 carry articles in connection with the opening of "the Week of International Solidarity with Asian, African and Latin American Peoples" (January 3-10) under the sponsorship of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

"The Peoples' Struggle against Imperialism and for Independence Will Triumph" is the title of the article of Rodong Sinmun, which extends fraternal greetings and militant solidarity to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their vigorous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national liberation and independence and the building of a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

It says:

Asia, Africa and Latin America have become today the front of the fiercest anti-imperialist struggle. Imperialism and colonialism are being dealt heavier blows in Asia, Africa and Latin America and driven out of there, and the peoples of these regions who were oppressed and maltreated in the past have appeared in the arena of history as the masters and are dynamically forging ahead on the road of independence.

The Asian, African and Latin American peoples who belong to the third world have become a great driving force advancing human history as a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era.

Pointing to the enormous victory won by them in the struggle against imperialism and for independence in the past one year, the article continues:

The common struggle of the third world possessed of the overwhelming majority of the world population, vast territories and inexhaustible natural resources is, indeed, a great struggle for cutting off the life line of world imperialism. The united struggle of the third world peoples deals a telling blow to the imperialists and renders the overall crisis of imperialism more acute.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"If the third world peoples strive in firm union on the principle of independence, they are fully capable of defeating any imperialist and settling all matters in the international arena in the interests of the progressive people."

The unity of the third world peoples in the struggle against imperialism is the source of invincible strength and guarantee of victory. There is no doubt that if the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America firmly unite and powerfully wage a common struggle, helping and supporting each other, they can smash any aggression and subversive activities of the imperialists and precipitate the ruin of imperialism and build prosperous new Asia, Africa and Latin America free from exploitation and oppression.

The Korean people who are fighting to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and win the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, treasure the friendship and solidarity with the tri-continental peoples and invariably and actively support their cause of justice, regarding it as their own.

In the future, too, the Korean people, holding high the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, will closely unite with the third world peoples who advocate independence and fight staunchly to build a new world free from imperialism and exploitation and oppression and continue to support and encourage the cause of justice of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The struggle of the third world peoples against imperialism and for independence will triumph without fail.

"Campus Spyring Case" Frameup

"KCIA" Man-Raped Co-ed Says

Kwon Mal Ja, a girl under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), who had studied at the Seoul College of Education, speaking at a press conference held on December 23 at the conference room of the Second Dietmen Hall of the House of Representatives of Japan in Tokyo said that the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" forced her by threat to make a false confession and rigged up on its basis the "campus spyring case."

Present at the press conference were Socialist Members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors, Niin Club Member of the House of Councillors and other Dietmen of Japan, members of the Japan Women's Christian Temperance Union, the "Emergency Council of Christians on South Korean Affairs," the Japan Women's Association, the Women's Democratic Club and other women's organisations of Japan and critics.

At the press conference Kwon Mal Ja made public her memoir exposing that she was taken to the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency and forced to make a false confession and it was used by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in fabricating the so-called "campus spyring case."

The memoir follows in full:

Kwon Mal Ja, left, met the press on December 23 at the Second Dietmen Hall of the House of Representatives in Tokyo, accompanied by a Japanese woman member of the House. She exposed the torture inflicted on her by the "KCIA".

Memoir

I live currently with my parents at 3-32-25, Bessho, Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. My name is Kwon Mal Ja (Ms) and my age is 26. I am enrolled in the Seoul College of Education as a sophomore.

Why Went to S. Korea

With my graduation a few months away, I am supposed to be studying hard in my homeland. Instead of going back there, however, I cannot but write such memoir with a mixed feeling which nobody may comprehend. While studying there last summer, I was suddenly taken to the Korean Central Intelligence Agency where I was deprived of my virginity. So humiliated, I found my hopes gone and my fate sealed. My irrepressible wrath at the brutes is being roused to write this memoir.

Publication of such thing will ruin my life by scaring any prospective husband away. With all this awareness, I have made up my mind to reveal what the KCIA did with me for all to see.

My decision reached, agonizing months after that hateful summer, has been prompted by my great anger and remorse at the reported mass arrests of Korean students from Japan made by the KCIA on groundless charges. They included close friends of mine.

I was born into a poor family in Urawa in November, 1949. My parents loved me as the apple of their eyes. I got a systematic education at Japanese schools from primary school to university. Further studies took me to my homeland.

My purpose there was to know better my motherland and cultivate my consciousness as a member of the Korean nation. Because of my background as a second-generation Korean born abroad, I had little knowledge of Korean and was ignorant of what was going on at home.

In preparation for my ultimate trip home, I taught for two years at the Tokyo Korean School, whose principal gave me necessary advice. Finally, I was admitted to the Seoul College of Education.

In March, 1974, I arrived at Pusan by ship, with new hopes. During one year and half since, I diligently trained for an educational career and enjoyed college life. I made many friends and visited their houses to be used to Korean customs and become a good Korean.

Tortured

This happy life came to an abrupt end when I was walked to the KCIA.

Around half past eleven, August 5, a strange man turned up all of a sudden, when I was quietly reading a book after my roommate went to school, and told me to accompany him to the KCIA, showing an ID card of the KCIA. Over 40 in age, he wore grim glasses and behaved himself high-handedly. A car was parked outdoors with a husky boy in 20s standing by. I was whisked away into a commonplace two-story house near the Namsan KCIA Headquarters and led into a chamber like a living room. I was in fear of what awaited me there. After lunch, several men began to interrogate me, saying, "You know why you are here, don't you?" My answer was "No, sir." The same question and answer followed for a while. They thundered out threats, "You must be aware of where you are. Remember you are at our mercy! Tell truth!" They told me to give names of those now studying in south Korea of my friends whom I had kept company with in Japan. I mentioned some. Then I was ordered to depose that I had been engaged in political activities together with them. As a matter of fact, there was none of that sort to be referred to. They were utterly dissatisfied with my affidavit and screamed, "You bitch are not sincere. You insolent!" With this they slapped me on the face when I was off guard. I was shaken for a moment. They threatened to use all possible tortures to wrench a confession, even reminding me of the underground rack. The professional torturers there, they said, would not return me alive. Reciting a poem written by an unknown victim as his will, they likened him to me.

I was frightened out of my wits. Now my memory is not sure of what and how I raved during ten days of torture.

Their persistent questions were on my trips in Japan and south Korea, college club activities, the purpose of study in Seoul, the job at the Tokyo Korean School and my acquaintances in two countries. I was forced to rewrite my statement again and again in such way as to please them. Day and night, torture continued without letup, turning me into a sort of sleepwalker.

Exhausted, I was almost falling into sleep, when I happened to hear the KCIA men talking among themselves, "The girl should be used as a tool but should be killed if she proves too recalcitrant." Death was anticipated any moment; tears welled up and dread gripped me; my thought flew back to my parents, my brothers and my friends.

In desperation I admitted what I did not know and what was untrue as dictated by them, who said that it was wiser for me to be obedient. They talked filth, and told me to drink alcohol at night while interrogating me.

Raped

One night I felt a male hand creeping over my body and woke up. The man quietly left the room. On the evening of August 14, one day before my release, as far as I remember, perhaps around mid-night, a man broke into my room and attacked me. My frantic resistance aborted his attempt. Men whispering to each other were heard from a next-door room.

On the following day when I was set free, a KCIA man came to my apartment to demand that I surrender my chastity to them, threatening to arrest me again and withhold my passport. He was mad beast in assailing me. I was deflowered and underwent intolerable humiliation. I was left behind unconscious and delirious.

On August 15, prior to my release, I was compelled to sign a secrecy declaration that I shall never mention to anybody else my detention, interrogation and tortures at the KCIA office and otherwise I shall be held again and punished severely. I had to pledge to become an active member of the Patriotic Student Corps and work for the Yushin system.

On August 18, even after the release, I was called to the Astolia Hotel and on August 21 to the Prince Hotel by the KCIA beasts, where I was raped by turns again and questioned on the departure for Japan. On August 21, a high-ranking KCIA official phoned me, saying "We must see you again when you are back in Seoul and discuss what we shall do in future. We guarantee all your college life and employment after graduation." He was shameless enough to say so.

I went to Seoul, my heart leaning with new hopes, but I returned to Japan dejected and miserable.

After my return, I sent a postcard to the KCIA, informing that I was safely back in Japan. I acted on the instructions of the brutes.

To my great relief, I was back at home, but was infuriated to think of what had happened. I was unable to tell my parents and brothers of my misfortune, and with each passing day, my resentment at the Park Chung Hee regime and the KCIA continued to grow. No longer was I in a mood to return to Seoul to continue studies. I was whiling away time without any particular future plan in mind. Late in September I received a letter from the KCIA men, asking for my speedy flight to Seoul and saying that the colleagues in Japan would help me in some way. Together with fresh anger, a terror was struck into me of being victimized by the KCIA in this country —Japan, I felt, was not a safe place. I confided my experience in Seoul to an intimate of mine and sought for her counsel, giving up continuing my college life there, which meant my becoming a stooge of the KCIA, while subjected to the same humiliation. My keen realization was that I would not be able to marry. My friend encouraged me, saying, "Never despair!" An educational career ought to be abandoned and a new course of life charted—I must face up to this hard fact of life.

Then came a KCIA announcement of the so-called "spyring case of students from Japan." I was stunned and shocked at the list of the arrested which comprised names given by me during my investigation at the KCIA building. A guilty conscience took over me that I was responsible for their arrest; a thought of them now under arrest convinced me that what befell me deeply involved a lot of people. Then it crossed into my mind that I had been exploited by the KCIA in implicating many people in a groundless crime.

Curses "KCIA"

Judging from my experience, I dare swear that the "campus spyring case" is a complete frameup. The Park Chung Hee regime and the KCIA spoiled my life as a woman and tortured a false confession from me, which is the only evidence in framing up the "campus spyring case." The Park regime is a classic example of vice and crime. While in Seoul, I heard many cases of student spyrings in which co-eds from Japan were violated and tortured at the KCIA hands. This is now exemplified by my experience. There is no reason whatsoever to leave immune the Park dictatorial regime committing such brutal outrage against us co-eds studying in our homeland far away from our parents. All the parents share anxiety about their children studying in the homeland. It is easy to imagine what shock my bombshell statement will bring to my parents. I hate the Park Chung Hee regime. I curse the brutes of the KCIA. I have started to feel indignation as a student from Japan, reaching my own conclusion. After all, I was illegally detained by the KCIA; firstly, tortured to make false confessions to be used for cooking up the case of student spies from Japan; secondly, deprived of female virginity under the irresistible circumstances of investigation; and thirdly, compelled to become a cat's-paw of the KCIA.

This recognition has come as an eye-opener. My case eloquently bespeaks that my desire for national education will neither come true nor will many other students from Japan and their classmates there be spared the same mishap so long as the Park regime with the vicious KCIA as its mainstay remains intact.

What motivates the publication of this memoir is my strong concern to provide the students in the homeland with a safe environment for study and to restore democracy to south Korea, looking forward to the earliest overthrow of the Park regime.

I am well aware of the extent of the disadvantage it will spell for me to disclose what can be kept secret concerning my disgrace. In future, more likely I will be shadowed by KCIA killers active in Japan. I have written this in the hope of preventing the young generation of south Korea from being humiliated and having our homeland reunified at the earliest possible date.

Pak's New Year Plea for Division

Traitor Pak Jung Hi let out on the New Year a treacherous jargon intended to perpetuate split and increase tension.

Pak Jung Hi cries that last year was "a year crowded with events and difficulties, in which troubles and trials came in an endless stream." This was a scream over a serious economic crisis and the ensuing social unrest and disorder and the international isolation.

The traitor ridiculously attempts to ascribe the acute crisis facing them to a certain external factor, throwing together a balderdash about "the threat of communism," "the impact of the world-wide economic depression" and so on.

The chaotic situation of south Korea and the puppets' isolation within and without are results of the unpardonable treacheries of the puppets themselves who harshly suppressed the people at the point of the bayonet, made the economy dependent on the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital by inducing it, hastened the war preparations by reinforcing the armed forces and shipping in lethal weapons, inciting north-south confrontation and fostering territorial division by raising an "anti-communist" row.

The treacherous colour of the New Year's jargon of traitor Pak Jung Hi culminated when he kept mum about the withdrawal of the U.S. aggression troops, the chief source of war and aggression and the very one forcing split on our country, and spun out a string of hokum about the "resumption of dialogue" which he himself had driven into a state of runture.

It is brazen enough for the south Korean puppets to talk about "north-south dialogue" while resorting to fascist repression and intrigues for long-term office with the backing of the U.S. imperialists who are accustomed to sow the seeds of discord within a nation and pit it against itself.

They were quite eloquent about "the resumption of dialogue" and "reunification" while persisting in their reliance upon outside forces, splitting manoeuvres and fascist repression, which bar the advance of the dialogue. This is a treacherous ruse to throw the blame for the suspension of the dialogue at the other's door and continue with their treacheries behind the scene of the dialogue, while justifying the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

The cry of traitor Pak Jung Hi for "buildup of national strength" in his New Year's jargon was motivated by the treacherous scheme to induce a greater amount of U.S. and other foreign monopoly capital into south Korea and thus increase the military potentialities, hasten war preparations, incite the confrontation with the north and perpetuate the split of the nation.

Whining that "there will be many trials" in the New Year, too, traitor Pak Jung Hi in his hokum blabbed that "sincere efforts should be made" with "patience" and "a system of self-help and self-support should be set up" to "overcome" various difficulties.

This is a brigandish logic that the people must endure and withstand the oppression and exploitation, even if these are intensified under the club of fascism and extortion. This shows that the puppets are trying to find a way out in the intensified fascist repression and extortion of the people at this grave juncture when the political and economic crises have become more acute due to the daily mounting spirit of the people for reunification and their struggle against fascism and for democracy, the international isolation and unprecedented economic catastrophe.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi jabbered that the "government, enterprise and working people should be joined together" for the "perfection of the system of self-support."

He sought in this to benumb the class consciousness of the people and lull their discontent by preaching the long-bankrupt "cooperation between the workers and capitalists" and thus further intensify the exploitation and plunder of the people.

The ugly torrent of rigmarole let out by traitor Pak Jung Hi is, in the final analysis, a shameless sophistry to justify the treacherous crimes committed by his gang last year; it only reveals his heinous colour as a traitor, bellicose element, fascist element and splittist who is seeking a way out in keeping the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in south Korea, speeding up war preparations, further intensifying the fascist repression and extortion of the people and fixing and perpetuating the split under the criminal slogan of "fixation of peace" and "buildup of national strength."

New MAC Senior Member Appointed

PANMUNJOM Dec. 27 (KCNA)—Han Ju Gyong, Major General of the Korean People's Army, was appointed as new senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission.

Seoul's "Cabinet Reshuffle" Analysed

Reportedly a "cabinet reshuffle" was staged on December 19 in south Korea. Pak Jung Hi, the boss of the puppets, kicked Kim Jong Pil, his one-time confident, out of the post of "prime minister" and changed the "ministers" of eight "ministries" including the "foreign ministry" and "home ministry" and heads of several other offices.

Since he seated Kim Jong Pil at the post of puppet prime minister four years and a half ago, Pak Jung Hi had carried out a series of "cabinet reshuffles." But it is the first "reshuffle" of wholesale scale involving the dismissal of the "prime minister."

To muzzle Kim Jong Pil, traitor Pak Jung Hi ousted him from the puppet power by a surprise attack as soon as he returned to Seoul from his junket to Taegu and Pusan. And, to conceal this inside story, this villain has floated the false rumour that he "resigned" at his own will "for health reasons."

But, his gang cannot conceal the filthy background of the "cabinet reshuffle" farce. A foreign press report from Seoul December 19 said "no one had ever said" that Kim Jong Pil "is in poor health" and pointed out that "other reasons than health" are hidden behind the background of his unseating.

The "cabinet reshuffle" has forced into the open the veiled strife within the puppet clique in their fatal crisis. It is part of the futile move to get rid of the isolation within and without, if but a little.

The Pak Jung Hi-Kim Jong Pil clique faked up the "October revitalisation," a virtual "second coup," three years ago. But the aim the rascals sought in it has fallen flat.

The rascals have made desperate efforts to totally suppress the desire of the south Korean people for democratic rights and freedom and for the reunification of the country by intensifying brutal suppression under the fascist "revitalisation system" and freeze the split of the country, thereby consolidating the foothold for their long-term office. But this only roused the south Korean people to a fiercer struggle against fascism and for democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, driving the puppet gang itself deeper into the crisis of destruction.

With ugly colour as a stooge of imperialist aggressors stripped naked, the south Korean puppet clique found themselves utterly isolated and spurned externally as well.

At the instigation of their imperialist masters and reactionaries, the wretches even attempted to crawl into the ranks of the non-alignment movement for impairing the daily rising international prestige of the DPRK and wrecking the unity of the world revolutionary forces. But they met with a curt rebuff. And at the United Nations, they suffered a shameful defeat in their vile intrigues for the U.S. aggressor's permanent occupation of south Korea and the creation of "two Koreas." These were vivid testimony to their international isolation.

Thus, the south Korean puppet clique find themselves in a serious crisis of destruction, sinking into a bog within and without.

There is a growing scramble within the puppet clique to lay at each other's door the blame for the tangle in which they have ended up. The latest "reshuffle" is a product of this dog's fight.

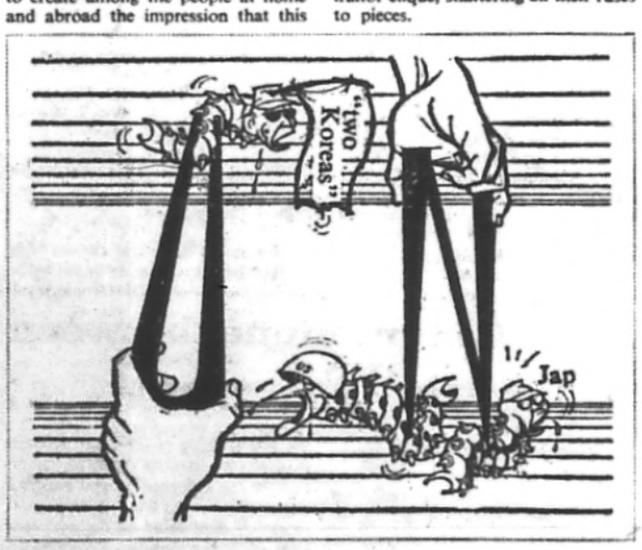
By expelling Kim Jong Pil and a few other running dogs, charging on them the blame for the crisis growing acute in south Korea and international isolation, Pak Jung Hi craftily schemes to create among the people at home and abroad the impression that this would bring some "improvement" to the situation and allay the people's resistance and denunciation directed against his gang.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi filled the posts of "prime minister" and "ministers" with "special aide" and "aides" whom he has trained on his laps as his faithful vassals for a long period, intending to put fresh muscles into the one-man fascist dictatorship system under the slogan of "revitalisation" and feverishly step up the preparations for the provocation of another war under the cloak of "allout security."

It is not once or twice that the puppet clique applied this remedy to mislead public opinion and get out of the predicament with a "cabinet reshuffle." But, as in all the previous cases, the latest "reshuffle" can never deceive people.

The south Korean reactionary ruling clique cannot evade the hatred and opposition of the people or stave off their approaching doom as long as they race headlong toward the country's split and dependence, fascism and war, backing the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and going against the desire of the people and the demand of the times.

The south Korean people will make a clean sweep of the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique, shattering all their ruses to pieces.



Anti-Chongryun Drive Fails

Every sign indicates that the Pak Jung Hi clique have miserably performed in their much-publicized campaign for defection to south Korea of members of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). There is no foundation for the figure between 1,000 and 1,500 which they have managed to produce —far short of their original target of over 10,000 people—and it is rather a confession of their utter failure.

This sort of operation is not new. The infamous "August 15, 1974 assassination attempt on Pak Jung Hi" was a total frameup, as it turned out later, designed to incriminate Chongryun and discredit it in the public as part of the "anti-communist" campaigns against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Japanese authorities pledged positive cooperation in restricting Chongryun activities when a Japanese official Shiina visited Seoul, despite the fact the Japanese police headquarters announced that the intensive probe found Chongryun not guilty.

The case of "Minchonghakryon" (the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy), April, 1974, was cooked up and branded without any warranted proof as masterminded by Chongryun. All the arrested denied any link with it and forced the puppet prosecutors to drop the charges. The Times of London reported that the "KCIA" had used tortures and threats to extract false confessions from detainees.

Following on the heels of the twin failure, a ghost organization, dubbed "Chominryon" (the Federation of Koreans in Japan for a Democratic Community), was created as a fifth column to discredit Chongryun and defuse the anti-Pak sentiments prevailing within the Korean colony. This was also brought to the surface for all to see: the puppet embassy in Tokyo was behind the ghost organization. The disclosure again was a major political blow to Seoul.

Caught in the vicious self-defeating cycle of telling lies one after another in a snowballing manner, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique launched a campaign for defection from Chongryun, a doomed drive from the outset, whose aim was alleged family reunion and visit to the ancestral graves.

Quite evident was the lack of any concern for reunification and humanitarian cause. It is absurd for Pak to speak of humanitarian reasons. He is a sworn enemy of any humanitarian movement. His policy is that of big lies developed by Hitler and now followed by the Americans. For him, treachery and service to the U.S. imperialists justify any available means.

The ulterior intention is to impress the public and get support for the "two-Korea" policy of perpetuating the division of the homeland and ride through the worsening crisis gripping the fascist rule, endangering the American interests. Noteworthy is that such scare stories appear at times of crisis, dramatized by the events in Indochina and the UN.

Persistent but vain calls were made to Korean residents affiliated with Chongryun to join the "visit-south Korea movement" and defect to the puppet camp. The reaction was downright boos. Since a semblance of success was vital, the "KCIA" planners frightened passive members of Mindan (the 'ROK' Residents Association in Japan now splintered into anti-Pak and pro-Pak groups) to go to south Korea. They also enlisted some non-political Korean expatriates who belong to neither Chongryun nor Mindan.

The promise was given that their visit would be kept secret, with freedom of movement given within south Korea. On arrival, however, the visitors were forced to meet the press en masse as defectors from Chongryun. The reptile press played up the visit, to the consternation of the visiting Koreans. The "KCIA" agents were always with them as guides, and time was so restricted for the so-called family reunions or visits to the ancestral graves. Most of the schedule was spent on "anti-communist" indoctrination.

The abject poverty in urban and rural areas was alarming and disheartening for them. On return from south Korea, they were forced to pledge allegiance; almost all of them refused to. Everything went contrary to the expectations of the puppet clique.

The latest attempt of the puppet regime is an ample evidence of the extent of support Chongryun enjoys even within the south Korean population, needless to say of the Korean community in Japan and the world public. The just patriotic activities of Chongryun is well known for its Juche guidance.

The worldwide outcries are over the puppet regime's draconic crackdown upon the democratic movement for reunification and subversive moves against Chongryun. The Seoul rulers have nowhere to turn for help except Washington and Tokyo. Their crimes have outraged the south Korean people and the overseas south Koreans.

Pak Jung Hi called himself Okamoto Minoru, a lieutenant in the Japanese Imperial Army during its occupation of Korea and got an outstanding service medal for killing so many Korean patriots. After the end of the last World War, he readily became an agent of the U.S. imperialist troops who replaced the Japanese as the ruling circles. He informed against many a patriot during his service in the puppet army. He led an "anti-communist" crusade against the movement for reunification and crushed it violently when he rose to power in a coup on instructions from Washington.

During the last 15 years of dictatorship, he has reduced south Korea to a complete military base for US aggression war on the north and to a dual colony of the American and Japanese monopoly. The society was deprived of all traces of liberty and democracy. Anyone who happens to stand in his way is subject to instant torture and death penalty. The economy is now in a mess. Restoration of democracy and reunification are considered by the south Korean people at large to be the only solution.

A fierce backlash to the excess of the puppets and the Americans is steadily building up in south Korea and abroad. Sooner or later, it will explode, whose prospects are panicking the Pak Jung Hi clique.

U.S. Brasshat Reveals Attack Plan on DPRK

Warmaniac Hollingsworth, commander of the "ROK-U.S. first army corps," the allied forces made up of the main force of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea and the puppet army, raved recently that he "has a plan to thrust the forces of the ROK-U.S. first army corps into the north" across the Military Demarcation Line.

This war inciting statement of the U.S. imperialist warmaniac was carried by the American paper "Chicago Daily News" and its item was reprinted by another American paper "The Los Angeles Times" on January 1.

Hollingsworth again raised a hue and cry over the fictitious "southward invasion of the north Korean army" in an attempt to justify his reckless war outcry.

The outpouring of the warlike U.S imperialist homicidal general brought to light the black-hearted intention of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs to provoke a war of aggression in Korea for which they have made every preparation.

This, at the same time, proves that the talk of some of the U.S. ruling quarters about the peaceful settlement of the Korean question is nothing but a hypocrisy intended to deceive the world peaceloving people and that the long-pursued aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists to conquer the whole of Korea remains unchanged.

The U.S. imperialists have been heedless of the unanimous demand of the world peaceloving people for the withdrawal of their aggression troops from south Korea. When a resolution reflecting this demand was adopted at the U.N., they asserted that they "cannot accept" it. They are making desperate efforts to deliberately coil up the tension and lead the situation to the brink of war; they are amassing an increasing number of their aggression armed forces and mass destructive weapons in areas near the Military Demarcation Line and conducting nuclear warhead-dropping and atomic weapon-launching exercises.

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs have become so stupid as to bark that they will "conquer" the north through the "win-the-war-quick operation" under the infeasible slogan of "nine-day operation plan" and "five-day war." Hollingsworth was closeted with ex-U.S. Defence Secretary and notorious warmaniac Schlesinger over this "win-the-quick operation" during the latter's south Korean trip in August last year.

The war outbursts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors only indicate that those adventurists going against the times are fated to suffer a miserable destruction. Hollingsworth was so foolish as to croak that they would "destroy" someone in "seven days" after the start of their attack on the north. But it is beyond doubt that the rascals will be wiped out to the last one within this space of time after they launch such a reckless adventure.

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